

VISIT...

LANZAROTE  
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## Tutor Teaching Tips

## Repeated Reading • R-1

### MATERIALS

Reading  
Passage:  
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;  
Graph

Reading  
Passage:  
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards;  
Game board;  
Markers

### Introducing the Passage 5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *Rattlers* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage. Read the passage again, having the child read along with you. If he/she has difficulty reading along, slow the pace or read a small chunk (one or two sentences), and then have the child read that chunk with you. Continue reading smaller chunks until you and the child have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

### Building Fluency 5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 110 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

### Checking for Understanding 5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following questions:

*Where are rattlesnakes found?* (North and South America)

*What kind of snake are rattlers?* (pit vipers)

*How do pit vipers sense their prey?* (heat-sensing pits detect body heat of their prey)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *Rattlers*.

### Optional Activity 5–10 minutes

**PLAYING A WORD GAME:** Shuffle the cards and stack them face down on the table. Have the child draw a card, read the word, and give you a definition or example. For instance, if the child draws the words *pit viper*, either “a snake with heat-sensing pits” (the definition) or “a rattlesnake” (an example) would be correct answers. If the child is correct, he/she moves the marker on the game board the number of spaces indicated on the card. If incorrect, he/she cannot move. Have the child place the card at the bottom of the stack. It is now your turn to draw a card. Repeat the game as time permits.

*Part 1*

Rattlesnakes, commonly known as rattlers, are some of the most 10  
 feared of all deadly snakes. But rattlesnakes don't go around 20  
 looking for someone to bite. In fact, most snakes, including 30  
 rattlers, would rather avoid people. And also, most people who 40  
 are bitten by rattlesnakes do not die from the bite. 50

All of the world's rattlesnakes are found in North and South 61  
 America. They live in almost every state of the United States, in 73  
 every South American country, and throughout southern Canada. 81  
 Their habitat includes swamps, deserts, prairies, forests, and 89  
 mountains. The greatest numbers of rattlesnakes are found in the 99  
 deserts and dry areas of the southwestern United States and 109  
 northern Mexico. 111

Rattlers belong to a group of snakes called pit vipers. Pit vipers 123  
 have deep, heat-sensing pits below their eyes. The pits detect the 135  
 body heat of rodents, birds, and other prey. 143

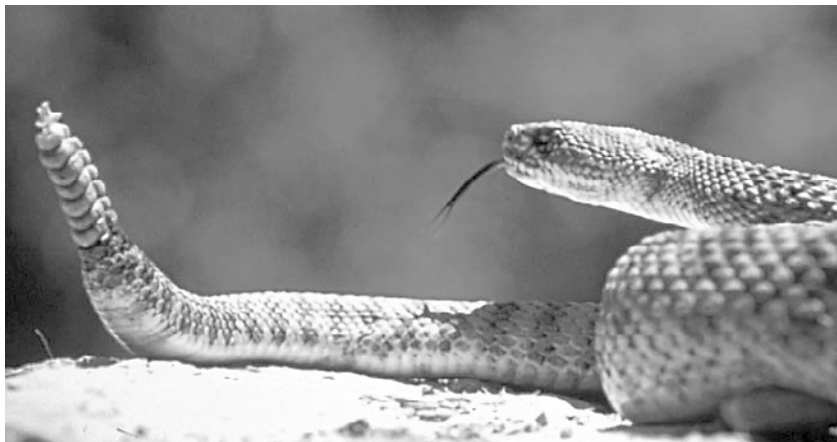


Snakes can smell their prey in the air.

*Part 2*

Rattlers hide near small trails or holes where rodents, lizards, and 11  
 birds pass by. As the prey goes by, the snake strikes with its long, 25  
 hollow fangs. Normally, the fangs are folded back against the 35  
 top of a rattler's mouth. When the snake bites, its fangs drop 47  
 down. Rattlers produce a poison called venom in glands behind 57  
 their eyes. When the snake bites, the venom travels through tubes 68  
 into the fangs. The fangs act like doctors' needles, giving the 79  
 victim a "shot" of venom. 84

The rattle makes rattlesnakes different from all other snakes. 93  
 Each time the snake sheds its skin, or molts, a section of hollow, 106  
 fingernail-like material is left behind on its tail. When it is afraid, 119  
 the snake coils up and shakes its tail. The hollow sections clatter 131  
 against each other, making a buzzing sound. This gives rattlers 141  
 the nickname "buzztails." 144



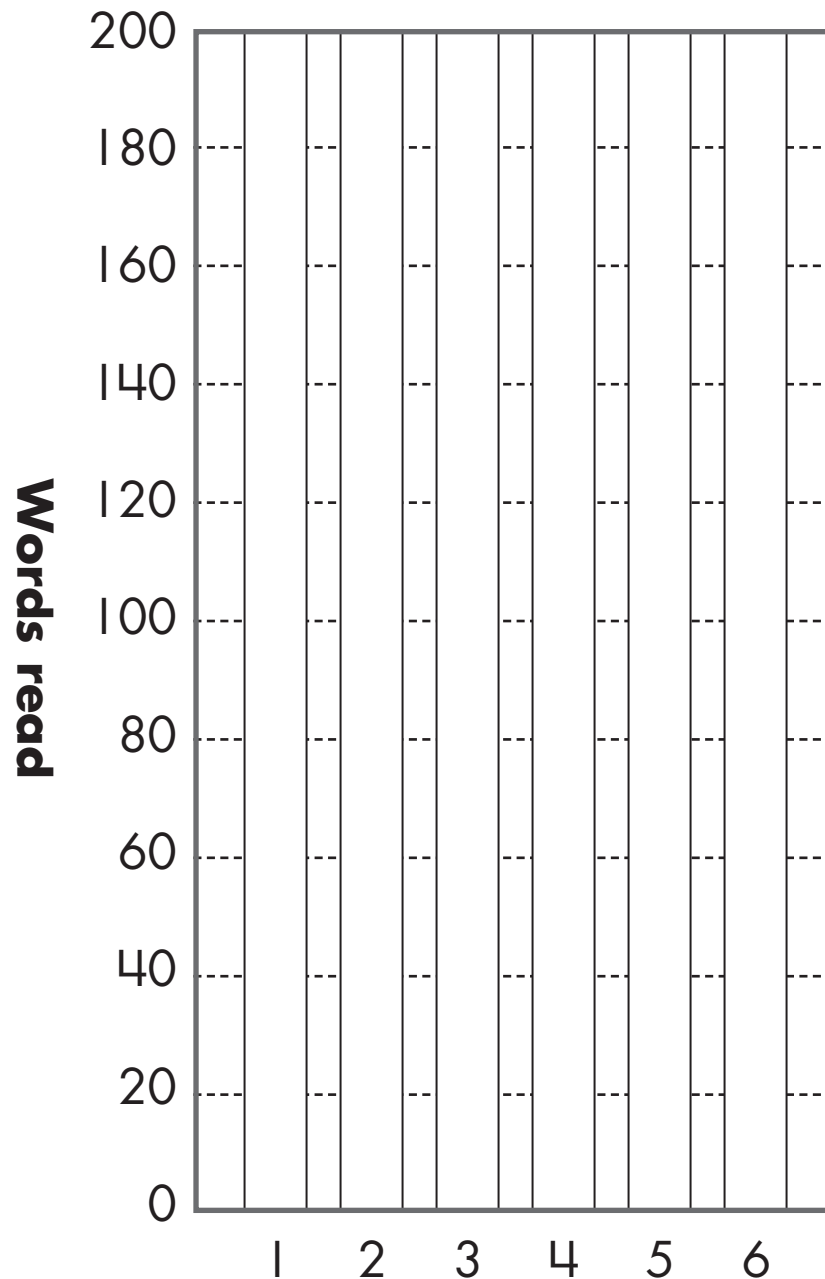
A rattler warns other animals to keep away.

Fluency

# Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson R-1

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



Number  
of errors: \_\_\_\_\_  
1 2 3 4 5 6

rodent

3

prairie

2

desert

2

rattle

1

hollow

2

venom

3

prey

4

clatter

2

pit viper

4

snake

1

avoid

1

molts

2

deadly

2

fangs

3

habitat

3

strikes

1

Fluency

# Game Board

## Lesson R-1

